FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

JULY 25, 1914

Organize to Save the Children—Join the Congressional Union

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The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

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Notes of the Week

Membership Week

The week beginning July 19th was set aside for the enrollment of members.

Situation in Congress

The Democratic Members of the Rules Committee still refuse to meet to consider a resolution providing for a vote on the suffrage amendment in the House this session.

Week in Congress

During the week ending Monday, July 20th, the Senate has been occupied with the District of Columbia Appropriations Bill, Rivers and Harbors Appropriations bill, the Deficiency Appropriations bill, the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill, and the Federal Trade Commission bill. The House has been considering the General Deficiency Appropriations bill, the conference report on the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Appropriations bill and the Conservation bills.

These bills, which involve the expenditure of immense sums of money are as usual being rushed through Congress at the close of the financial year. Women are not forgetting that this money is drawn from women's taxes as well as from men's.

Legislative Chivalry

The needs of deserted wives received scant attention in the House of Representatives last Monday when Judge Raker, of California, asked unanimous consent for the passage of a bill providing that a married woman who had lived upon a homestead claim for the prescribed period, and who had been deserted by her husband before final proof was submitted, might claim a patent for the land.

The following colloquy ensued:

Mr. Madden. Reserving the right to object, I should like to have the gentleman from California, (Mr. Raker) tell us how many of these cases he proposes to cover by this bill, and what is the particular need of it.

Mr. Raker. The need for the bill has been suggested by the registrar and receiver of the Sacramento land office, and also from the Susanville land office, which is in Northern California, and in the correspondence which came following the suggestion from the registrar and receiver of the land office at Sacramento, and on the ground that when *a homesteader's wife is abandoned she practically has no rights in the land.* If she proves up under the rule, the patent goes to the husband, who may live in a nearby community, and who can take the land and sell it and deprive the wife of the whole of it.

Mr. Madden. He could not sell it without her consent, could he?

Mr. Raker. Absolutely, that has been done in a number of cases.

Mr. Madden. How could he do it? Does not she have to join in the deed?

Mr. Raker. No.

Mr. Madden. Mr. Speaker, I object to the bill. (!)

Petitions to Congress

Petitions continue to come in steadily to the House and to the Senate praying for speedy action on the National Suffrage Amendment. In the Senate, petitions were presented during the past week by Senator Page, of Vermont, and Senator Colt, of Rhode Island; in the House by Representative Patton, of Pennsylvania, Representative Peterson, of Indiana, Representative Howell, of Utah, and Representative Slayden, of Texas.

Mrs. Pankhurst and the Cat and Mouse Act

Mrs. Pankhurst was arrested on Thursday, July 16th, and set free two days later.

The arrest occurred when Mrs. Pankhurst had been out of jail only a few days. Although still weak and ill, she left her home, carried on a stretcher, to attend a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union. Elaborate police arrangements had been made to intercept this frail woman. Detectives and police jumped into the motor which was to carry her to the meeting and directed the driver to speed to Holloway Gaol. On reaching the prison, Mrs. Pankhurst started a hunger strike, and was released two days later, in an emaciated condition. Mrs. Pankhurst has now been ten times imprisoned for the same offense; and ten times released after hunger and thirst strikes, because she was in danger of death.

The Cat and Mouse Act is now a recognized failure. The Countess of Selbourne, writing in the "Quarterly Review of the Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association," says:

"Mr. McKenna takes credit for his severity. * * * But this is no defense. For the object of a punishment is not to give pain, but to stop crime. It is only an aggravation of the charge against him to say that he has inflicted a great deal of suffering, if that suffering has been ineffectual to protect the King's peace. The criminal law ought so to be administered as to stop crime with as little punishment to the offenders as is consistent with success. Mr. McKenna's administration combines the maximum of harshness with the minimum of efficiency."

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will Visit America

MR. and Mrs. Frederick Pethick Lawrence have announced their intention of visiting the United States next fall. They will arrive in New York the last week in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, formerly the colleagues of Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, have recently joined a body of men and women called the "United Suffragists."

In future the paper, "Votes for Women," will be the official organ of this society. It will continue to be edited by Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence until early in the autumn, and thereafter will become the property and go under the management of the "United Suffragists."

This is a non-militant association which demands a Government Suffrage measure, criticises the present Liberal Government for its refusal to deal with the Suffrage question, and opposes candidates of the Liberal Party at the polls. All Suffrage associations in England, militant and non-militant, are united in demanding a Government Suffrage measure.

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THE CONVENIENT STATES' RIGHTS DOCTRINE

By Gilson Gardner

Congressmen who oppose the Federal amendment for woman suffrage today allege "States' rights" as their reason. Suffrage, they say, must be granted by the states. The sovereignty of the state must not be interfered with by the national government. The subject of voters' qualifications is a subject for state control and not for the national government.

There may be a few congressmen who honestly adduce this as a reason for opposing woman suffrage as a subject for congressional legislation. With most, it is fair to say this states' rights argument is merely a subterfuge. They feel that they are likely to be embarrassed by having to go on record on woman suffrage. If they vote against it, they line up the women in their district against them; if they vote in favor of it, they may be voting against the policy of their President and party and against the opinions of many people who are still ruled by prejudice or ignorance.

The congressman wants to dodge; so he relegates the question to the states.

Obviously, the question as to whether or not it is right for women to vote is unaffected by state lines. Whether it is expedient for her to vote is equally unaffected by state lines. What is true on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River, is equally true on the Indiana side of the river, and what is true in Western Kentucky, cannot be false in eastern Illinois. The women citizens of the United States are not so different on one side of an imaginary line from those on the other side of it, as to make some fit to govern themselves and the others unfit. There is no reason why state boundaries should be considered in determining whether women shall have the franchise.

When this Democratic Congress and President decided to frame up a banking and currency bill and decided to divide the country into great business districts, they did not consider state lines. The banking reserve districts were carved out on the map regardless of state lines; their boundaries have to do merely with the economic conditions in certain geographic sections.

All political problems nowadays are business problems. The principal accomplishments of this Congress have been enactments dealing with economic subjects. The tariff, the banking act, the trust bills, the canal tolls repeal—all these have to do with manufacturing, commerce, credits and money. So far as they are concerned, the United States might as well be without state boundaries. The money affected is as much the money of women as it is of men. The ownership affected is as much the ownership of females as it is of males. The taxes paid are paid as much by women as by men. The welfare of commerce and the vitality of credit are as much in the interest of women as of men. It would have been just as sensible to say that the tariff is a local issue and should be handled by the states; that banking is a local issue and should be confined by regulations within state boundaries; and that the trusts, being creatures of the states, incorporated by state laws, and owing their existence to the sovereignty of the states, should be left exclusively to the states for their regulation and control.

Congressmen are singularly inconsistent in the matter of recognizing states rights. The passage of the pork barrel river and harbor bill, which takes money from the federal treasury to be spent on insignificant and often useless local creeks and rivers, is regarded as a very proper function of the federal government. The states are clamoring for federal aid for "good roads," and are quite willing to surrender their claims of sovereignty in this respect for a large appropriation from the federal treasury. They are clamoring now for federal regulation and supervision of the fisheries all along the coast; they are strong for federal fish hatcheries and federal seed distribution, and for federal agricultural experiment work. They are willing that the federal government should spend as many millions as it pleases in states along these lines. They are perfectly willing to have the federal health service aid them when bubonic plague, yellow fever, pellagra, hookworm or other epidemic threatens. Some of the southern states are even anxious for the federal government to establish tuberculosis hospitals on abandoned military reservations to handle the "local problems" of the tuberculosis patients who come to their borders in the hope of cure. It is strange that whenever it is a question of getting something from the federal treasury, the states' rights gentlemen leave their misgivings about the invasion of the sacred rights of the states at home.

It is only when they wish to sidestep some important duty; something which does not involve a slice of patronage or a chunk of pork—that these statesmen become so keen for differing between the functions of the "sovereign state," and the "federal government."

Comments of the Press

Gentlemen's Agreements

"Government by gentlemen's agreement" is what the country is experiencing. The house of representatives has not adjourned, but it has resolved itself into a gentleman's inactivity association.

By reason of the way it is organized, all power to initiate or check legislation reposes in the Rules Committee, and the Democratic members of the Rules Committee have made a gentlemen's agreement that they shall not even think about initiating anything until the first of August. Maybe they will initiate something then and maybe not. The matter was frankly set forth when the woman Suffragists waited on the members of the Rules Committee who are in town and urged an immediate session of their committee to consider a rule permitting the house to vote on the constitutional amendment to enfranchise women.

Representative Pou of North Carolina (acting chairman in the absence of R. L. Henry of Texas, at home repairing political fences), said:

"The Democratic members agreed not to hold any meeting until the first of August, and in view of that understanding I would not feel at liberty to call the committee together."

Miss Paul pointed out that there is a quorum of the committee in Washington, and that the Republican and Progressive members were anxious for a meeting. Pou told Miss Paul that the Democratic members of the committee were the only ones to be considered in deciding whether or not to call a meeting.—**Dallas Dispatch, July 17.**

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Senate Resolution 130, and House Resolution 1

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE .—SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF AMENDMENT

Introduced:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, by Senator George E. Chamberlain, of Oregon.
In the House: April 7, 1913, by Representative Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming.

Referred:

In the Senate: April 7, 1913, to the Woman Suffrage Committee.
In the House: April 7, 1913, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported:

In the Senate: June 13, 1913, favorable report.

In the House: May 5, 1914. Reported without recommendation.

Discussed:

In the Senate: July 31, 1913, twenty-two Senators in favor, three opposing.
September 18, 1913, Senator Wesley L. Jones, of Washington, demanded immediate action.
On January 21, 1914, Senator Ashurst of Arizona, delivered a speech urging the passage of the Amendment.
Made unfinished business, March 2, 1914. Debated almost continuously from March 2d to March 19th.

Voted Upon:

In the Senate: March 19, thirty-five Senators in favor, thirty-four opposed, failing by eleven of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Reintroduced:

In the Senate: March 20, 1914, by Senator Bristow, of Kansas.

Reported:

In the Senate: April 7. favorable report.

Present Status:

In the Senate: On Calendar of Senate.
In the House: On Calendar of House.

Secretary Bryan for Suffrage

The Secreary of State has declared for woman suffrage. He is not only lending the weight of his personal influence to the women's side, but has supported his opinion in a grave and eloquent statement of the case for women's enfranchisement. Suffragists sincerely rejoice in Mr. Bryan's declaration of faith.

"Without minimizing other arguments advanced in support of the extending of suffrage to women," Mr. Bryan writes, "I place the emphasis upon the mothers' right to a voice in moulding the environment which shall surround her children—an environment which operates powerfully in determining whether her offspring will crown her later years with joy, or 'bring down her grey hairs in sorrow to the grave.'

"A mother can justly claim the right to employ every weapon which can be made effective for the protection of those whose interests she guards, and the ballot will put within her reach all the instrumentalities of government, including the police power. If she is a widow, there is no one who is in a position to speak for her in this matter of supreme importance; if her husband is living, she can supplement his influence, if they agree as to what is best for those under their joint care; if they do not agree, who will say that only the father should be consulted?"

Mr. Bryan has declared that he will support the state constitutional amendment extending the franchise to women, to be voted upon in Nebraska next November.

Women will look to Mr. Bryan to explain also his attitude to the national suffrage amendment which he has so much power to help or to hinder. In supporting the suffrage amendment in the state of Nebraska, Mr. Bryan has no more power than many thousands of the voters of his state. Over matters transacted at Congress, however, Mr. Bryan has immense influence. It is where he is powerful that we wish his help the most.

At the present moment the suffrage amendment is before the House of Representatives awaiting action. Action is delayed by the refusal of the Rules Committee to meet to consider an allotment of the time of the House for the discussion of the suffrage amendment. The Rules Committee is controlled by its Democratic members. The Democratic members are obedient only to the leaders of the Democratic Party, among whom Mr. Bryan is one of the most powerful. We look to him to lend us his help in securing to the suffrage amendment an opportunity for a vote in the House of Representatives.

Woman Suffrage in the Practical Stage

The great hope in National work for woman suffrage is being made more and more evident by the character of the opposition which it is meeting today. Arguments against the principle of woman suffrage are entirely lacking. The only point under dispute is the question of method, and a very strong effort is being made to induce Suffragists to limit their work to the separate states. But since the Suffragists are showing no intention of abandoning a perfectly legal method of procedure, the opponents of woman suffrage are playing as hard as they can for time.

Members of Congress confess with the greatest frankness that they do not want to vote on woman suffrage before election. That is a highly encouraging sign in the first place. It reveals more clearly than anything else would that woman suffrage is one of the livest issues of the day.

But there is no way to avoid taking a vote in the House except by the refusal of the Rules Committee to find time for it, and the Rules Committee are avoiding action by declaring that just now they cannot and will not meet at all. The situation in all its humor is becoming more clearly evident every day to the whole country, and is arousing caustic comment even on the floor of the House.

In the course of a debate on the question of mileage, Mr. Mann, Republican floor leader, interpolated the following comment: "It (the resolution of Mr. FitzGerald) can be brought before the House at this time in only one way, by a report from the Committee on Rules. There are various people connected with the woman suffrage movement who have been trying for days and weeks to get a meeting of the Committee on Rules. * * * If the Committee have a meeting for any purpose, they will have the woman suffrage proposition up before them, you can be mighty sure. (Applause.) Then they will have to fish or cut bait."

A little more combined pressure and these flimsy obstacles will come to the ground.

Roosevelt to Progressive Women

Ex-President Roosevelt attended a luncheon arranged by prominent Progressive women at the Colony Club in New York City on July 14th. This is the first time that a national party leader has held a political conference with the women members of his party.

In a brief talk, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I believe that the surest way of bringing about a realization of one feature of the Progressive party program, that of securing the vote for woman, is the constant development of what are already the social and industrial activities of women within the Progressive party.

"This year we have a very important contest on hand. I want each one of you to go back feeling that it is your especial duty to busy yourselves with party affairs this year—with party affairs in the sense of trying to get a thoroughly representative Constitutional Convention. * * * I shall hope to see that the Constitutional Convention provides for woman suffrage. At any rate I feel that the Progressive Party should put up and insist upon having among the candidates whom it favors a certain proportion of women."

Women may not agree with Mr. Roosevelt that their especial duty lies in working for the Progressive Party. Most women intend to use their strength first and foremost for the political liberation of their sex.

But it is the happiest omen for the success of the Suffrage movement that a man of Mr. Roosevelt's calibre has seen the wisdom of enlisting in the service of his party the enthusiasm and capacity of women. The strength and earnestness of the Suffrage movement would be a mine of gold to any party. We hope most earnestly that the Democrats will not shut their eyes to this evident truth in the day of their power.

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MEMBERSHIP WEEK

The members of the Congressional Union, in the District and outside of it, went heartily to work during the past week to enroll formally in the ranks of the Union all those who want to speed the passage of the Bristow-Mondell amendment in Congress.

A members' meeting was held Monday night at 1420 F Street to consider ways and means of augmenting the numbers of the Union rapidly.

Mrs. Gilson Gardner presided over the meeting and introduced as speakers, Mrs. Ellis Logan, Mrs. Nina E. Allender, and Miss Lucy Burns.

Mrs. Logan, in an earnest and enthusiastic speech, urged all Suffragists of the District to support the great work for the national amendment. She declared the time had come when it was a painful humiliation for an American woman to go over and over again to the Capitol to plead for that which should be hers by right.

Mrs. Allender said that the hopefulness of the National situation was clearly shown by the nature of the opposition encountered. The states' rights argument, begging the issue as it did, was a tribute to the invincible force of the suffrage position. Women now had to encounter the criticism that they were doing too much, that they should work less publicly and that they should confine themselves to appealing to the intellect of Congressmen and doing educative work among their constituents. Such a course of action, Mrs. Allender declared, would be very comfortable for Congressmen but it was not a course that women were likely to adopt today.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley who was to have spoken at the meeting, was prevented from coming by illness, but sent word that she had already secured fifteen new members for the Union.

At the close of the meeting the members organized themselves into teams of five, each with its captain. Each team determined to strive for the honor of securing the greatest addition to the membership of the Union during the course of the week.

The following members offered to act as team captain: Miss Maude Clarke, Dr. Helen Perkins, Mrs. Lillian Fant, Mrs. Allie Pitts, Miss Isabel L. Jordan, Mrs. Arvilla McDonough, Miss S. B. McDuffie, Miss Elizabeth Fairall, Miss Winifred Mallon, Miss Merion McCants, Dr. Clara Ludlow, Mrs. Robert Nicodemus, and Mrs. S. B. Farr.

Plans were also suggested for holding lawn, roof, and porch parties during the week, at which new members might be won for the cause. Mrs. W. E. Brooke promised to give a lawn party under the trees on the grounds of her beautiful home at Chevy Chase on Saturday evening, July 25th. Mrs. McDonough invited the whole company present to a Thé Dansant Thursday evening at 1410 Vermont Avenue, where there would be dancing to the music of a Victrola.

The signed cards of new members had already begun to roll in as we went to press.

The Duchess of Marlborough Signing a Membership Card of the Congressional Union

The Advisory Council

Within the last few weeks the roll of the Advisory Council has been considerably extended until now the Congressional Union will have the personal sympathy of women noted in various walks of life in all parts of our country. A complete list of the Council up to the present day includes Mrs. Florence Kelley, Senator Helen Ring Robinson, Prof. Lucy Salmon, Mrs. Lionel S. Marks (Josephine Preston Peabody), Miss Lavinia Dock, Mrs. John Winters Brannan, Mrs. Marie Jenny Howe, Mrs. Dora G. S. Hazard, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Wm. L. Colt, Mrs. Frank Cothren, Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, Mrs. John J. White, Mrs. Marsden Perry, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith, Dr. Cora Smith King, Miss Charlotte Anita Whitney, Mrs. Mina Van Winkle, Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Miss Mary E. Wolley, Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Seton, Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Mrs. Lillian Harris Coffin, Miss Ada L. James, Mrs. Florency Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Mrs. John Dewey and Miss Elizabeth R. Hooker.

Program of the Week

Washington, D. C.

Monday, July 27th—Open air meeting, Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Gilson Gardner and Dr. Helen F. Perkins.

Tuesday, July 28th.—Open air meeting, Ninth and E Streets, 8 P. M. Speakers, Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke and Mrs. Frank Hiram Snell.

Wednesday, July 29th.—Open air meeting, Tenth and D Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Lucy Burns.

Thursday, July 30th.—Open air meeting, Grant Place and E Street, 8 P. M. Speaker, Mr. Gilson Gardner.

Friday, July 31st.—Open air meeting, 14th and Kenyon Streets, 8 P. M. Speaker, Miss Alice Paul.

Saturday, August 1st.—Open air meeting, near 8th and G Streets, 8 P. M. Speakers, Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Julia Parks.

The Working Class and the Federal Amendment

By L. C. Trax

Because 85 per cent of our population belongs to the working class, it is obvious that the attitude of the components of that class toward any legislation which must be submitted to the electorate, is important. That the ballot is an essential weapon in the struggle for freedom, is proved by the stern fight which is waged by working class groups for the widening of the suffrage when there are restrictions, by the jealousy with which they guard their right of suffrage, and by their unanimous endorsement of woman's enfranchisement.

A vote to be useful to a class, must be accompanied by a study of the economics of that class. Most of us vote where our economic interests lie; and the ballot of a working woman would logically mean something very different from the ballot of a leisured woman, who has that leisure because a goodly portion of our people live in poverty. The vote to a leisured woman may be connected with ideas of protection of property rights, clean streets, good milk supply, sanitation and health, accompanied by a vague understanding that it may help the working woman. To the woman who works, it means legislation for the protection of labor power, in shorter hours and adequate factory inspection. If she is a student of working class economics, it means a great power with which to back up the organized economic groups; an assistance when in times of strike they ask for a decent living; and, last of all, it means co-operative production, in order to eliminate the present enormous waste of raw products and of human energy.

These demands are frequently too radical for the leisured woman. She believes in freedom, but not "too much." A suffrage movement, to be a real expression of our people, must be big enough to include these two groups whose economic viewpoints are so widely different.

The working class supports Federal intervention. It is easy to understand that if a 12-hour work-day is too long for New York, it is too long for Maryland or Illinois or California. It is easy to understand that if child labor is undesirable for Northern factories, it is equally undesirable for Southern cotton mills. It is easy to understand that the plea of States Rights in these matters is a plea for exploitation. The working class is accustomed to calling upon the Federal authorities for assistance. Congress listened to the textile workers of Lawrence, Mass., the miners of West Virginia, the miners of Colorado. We have a Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Children's Bureau and the Industrial Commission. The working class looks forward to the time when the government shall assure to all groups of people a chance to make a decent living, with the fullest possible safeguards to life and health. Of course the working class believes in Federal intervention!

The ballot is a safeguard of human liberty. Every worker needs it; the worker of Maryland as well as the worker of California. The toilers of the nation look forward to the time when all shall have it, and they can understand Federal amendments granting that right. They can understand the hostility of a caucus, with its components of representatives of the big industries of the country, and they can understand to the bitterest extent the question of Party responsibility; for the opponents of women suffrage are their exploiters.

Women in California

An effort is being made by the women of California to pass through the California State Constitution an amendment qualifying women for jury duty. A rule that women are not now eligible to perform this function has been laid down by Attorney General Webb. Mrs. James L. Harbaugh, chairman of the Committee on Legislation for the State Federation of Women's Clubs, will lead a fight before the Legislature for the necessary constitutional amendment.

The decision to make this fight was reached after the trial of a certain Benjamin Schapiro of Sacramento, who was charged with having enticed a young girl to his store. He was acquitted by a jury of men.

If the women are successful, the amendment will be placed before the people next election.

Woman Candidate for Municipal Judge

Miss Florence King, patent lawyer, will make a campaign this fall in Chicago for the position of municipal judge. "At present," said Miss King, "women do not have the best chance in a court room. The court is under man's control. I do not care what the sympathy, gentleness and chivalry of the judge are, he can never hope to handle a woman witness as a woman judge could."

Miss King will run on the Independent ticket. She intends to obtain the full 5,000 signatures necessary for filing a petition as candidate. Already she has over 1,000 of these.

Indian Sovereign a Suffragist

LADY BROOKE, who is an Indian Sultana, spoke in warm praise of militant English women at a Suffrage meeting held lately in Knightsbridge, London. She declared that the example of these noble-hearted women should be an incentive to every woman interested in the Suffrage movement to be up and doing something every day for the great cause she had at heart.

Lady Brooke bears the title of Ranee of Sarawak, and has the status, in England and abroad, of the consort of an independent sovereign. Her husband, though an Englishman, inherited a throne in the Far Orient and was granted sovereign honors by the British crown. Queen Victoria, whose idea of ceremony was strict, made a point of rising from her seat to greet Lady Brooke, in recognition of her rank as a sister sovereign.

Her advocacy of suffrage has created considerable stir in England.

Suffrage in England

VOTES for Women, an English Suffrage paper, in its July 3rd number, prints a magnificent double-page picture of the demonstration organized by the Congressional Union, which culminated in the gathering of women on the Capitol steps on May 9th. The article accompanying the picture gives a clear account of the situation of the Bristow-Mondell Resolution in Congress, and deals at some length with the question: "Why do not the English Suffragists behave as peaceably as the American Suffragists?" "Our reply is," says Votes for Women, "to point to the picture we have reproduced above. It is an eloquent testimony to the fact that, because American politicians know how to be statesmanlike, American women do not have to be militant. * * * When American women approach their Parliament, in order to carry to the people's representatives petitions from the unrepresented half of the nation, they are not received with blows, and jeers, and insults. Members of Congress do not stand in safety behind barred gates, like English members of Parliament, to mock and jeer at the voteless women standing outside. American policemen do not hustle and strike and injure unarmed women for hours, and then because the women will not go away, arrest them and take them before a magistrate who sentences them to anything up to three months' imprisonment, either for obstructing the police in the execution of their duty, or in default of finding sureties. But these things are done in England and have been done during the past eight years to unarmed voteless women. They are not done in America. That is why American women do not need to be militant. * * *

"We have chosen this moment to emphasize the contrast between the methods of British and American statesmen for two reasons. First, because tomorrow (July 4th) is the day on which the American people celebrate their Independence, and on which we are reminded of that series of blunders of British statesmen in dealing with colonies, which have only been paralleled in our own day by the blunders of British statesmen in dealing with women. And, secondly, because of the women's deputation to the King, which was met with bludgeons of the police last month; and because of the East-End women's deputation which soon after was refused admittance to the Prime Minister until a woman had nearly offered up her life on the steps of the House of Commons.

"It was in connection with this last attempt of a woman to enter our "People's" House, that an East-End mother went to a Suffrage organizer and asked pathetically if it would be safe to take her baby to Parliament Square, as she could not otherwise leave home. She was afraid the police might knock her about.

"This little incident in itself seems to us a sufficient comment on the contrast shown in the picture above between American and British statesmanship, where women are concerned."

Over Half of the People in Washington
EAT CORBY'S BREAD--WHY?

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN

Headquarters: Newport, Rhode Island

Organizer: Miss Doris Stevens

Newport

Sunday afternoon, July 19th, at four o'clock, at Club Cottage, the beautiful home of Mrs. J. J. Brown, Judge Ben Linsey of Denver addressed a large drawing room meeting on the subject of Child Welfare and its Relation to Woman Suffrage. He told of the splendid support the women of his state had given all movements for better administration of public affairs. Marked enthusiasm was shown when he feelingly urged the speedy enfranchisement of all women in the land that they might have a real chance to help solve the Nation's problems. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont presided. Assisting Mrs. Brown were Mrs. Norman deR. Whitehouse, Mrs. Alice Duer Miller, Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, and Mrs. George Vearing, Jr., all summer colonists at Newport.

A party of women came over from Providence, Jamestown and Saunderstown to attend the meeting.

For the Membership work our headquarters will be the main station. Other recruiting offices will be stationed at Newport Beach, Morton Park, Equality Park, The Parade, and on Thames Street in front of the Post Office. Young girls in white, wearing Congressional Union regalia, will not only serve as recruiting officers at the various stations, but will go out to secure recruits returning to report at noon and at evening. The tents will fly Congressional Union flags.

We have continued our street meetings with increasing enthusiasm. Saturday night we had Senator Murphy, prominent member of the Rhode Island legislature, and a member of Newport's city council in the audience. They both bought "Suffragists" and exclaimed that they would set aside a part of today to read it from cover to cover. Both being Democrats, they were much interested in what their party was doing for us nationally. Thursday night I spoke before the members of the Thames Street Methodist Church. This was the first time many of them had heard a Suffrage speech.

New York

Mrs. Dorothy Earle has planned two large open-air meetings at Woodstock, New York. At the first one Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr and Mrs. Martin Schutze, wife of the professor of Philosophy at Chicago University, will speak. At the second Mrs. Scottie McKenzie Frazier and Mrs. Catherine Day will speak.

Montana

Mrs. Grace E. Rabbitt, of Butte, Montana, writes to say that she is doing all she can to help the Union this summer because she "cordially agrees" with our procedure.

Suffragist Squad at Newport

Massachusetts

Mrs. Ella Reeve Bloor, who is making an extensive speaking tour through Massachusetts, says that she never fails to speak of the wonderful work of the Union. She is helping us secure new members.

Minnesota

Through the help of Mrs. Alden Potter plans are being completed to send Mrs. Stubbs into Minnesota for the month of August.

Atlantic City

Miss Mary Brennan writes:

"I must tell you of the wonderful meetings I have had this last week, when we reached thousands of the tourists from all parts of the country. Probably no place in the United States is better adapted for publicity work than Atlantic City, for it drains every state and every county from coast to coast.

"On last Friday, we had our first big meeting on the sands. I had been given a permit to erect a suffrage tent on the beach and to speak there. Of course, I had desired a place on the famous "Boardwalk," but that was almost impossible, as no permits were being issued this year for speaking on the walk. So I decided to do my best with what I had. I asked the Mayor to speak for me at the opening meeting and he very kindly did, giving up important engagements for the afternoon. When he came to the tent, he saw that meetings there would not be effective, so he added then and there to my beach permit the extra favor of using the "Boardwalk" for suffrage. I wish I could really give all the Suffragist readers some idea of the great favor that Mr. Riddle, Mayor of America's summer playground, has really bestowed upon us. No one else has this privilege and so amazing is it, that at each meeting held thus far the policemen have insisted on my stopping.

"'You'll have to quit, lady,' say the blue-coated guardians of the peace, 'there ain't no permits given for the 'Boardwalk.' Why, **Men** (capital M) don't have that privilege.'

"And then they call up headquarters and I rush across the street to another booth and do the same and return to my "soap box" to find an amazed policeman who takes off his hat and says: "Lady, you win! What did you do to the Mayor and the chief?" You see, the Mayor believes in suffrage and says so publicly, and the Chief of Police told me he thought any man was foolish who tried to stop "Votes for Women" speakers,

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because it is his opinion that they mean business and get what they wish in the end

"At the Friday meeting the Mayor welcomed me and suffrage to Atlantic City and wished us luck and success. To begin the week, he gave me a five-dollar donation. The "movies" took pictures of the meeting and had me pose especially for them with a great sheaf of gladiolas that the guests at my hotel presented to me. Altogether, the meeting was splendid, the men coming up and dropping their money offerings into the straw hat which the "Boardwalk" detective loaned me. This was the same man who at first was quite antagonistic. After I spoke, he came up and shook hands and said:

" 'You have gift all right, and I know you'll get the vote because you are willing to work for it.'

"Then he gave me his hat for the collection.

"On Saturday night, Miss Ada Saunders of Washington, a little crippled girl, went with me in her chair and held our purple, white and gold pennant. We walked along laden with "Suffragists" until we came to the Exposition Building, at Kentucky Avenue. Here was a good place for a speech, because so many people pass in and out to look at the Shredded Wheat exhibit. I asked these "wheat" people for a box and one of their men dragged one out for me and announced the meeting. A crowd collected at once and the meeting was on. I have already told you how the policeman appeared and disappeared. One interesting incident—while I was parleying with the policeman, an old lady, quite foreign-looking, called out from the crowd: "You keep the box, lady, you have lots of friends here." Just imagine the moral backbone that it gave me. When I finally had routed the policemen, the men threw up their hats and cheered, "Three cheers for the Suffragette! They're stickers."

"I sold sixty Suffragists and had a dollar extra in connection.

"The newspapers are splendid, giving me long, front page stories, the city officials help in every possible way, and I feel assured that this summer campaign will be a great success from the publicity point of view—also it will clearly prove to a very interested number of men voters the record of the Democratic party."

Mary A. D. Brennan.

Summer Campaigning in Philadelphia

This has been an exciting week for the City of Brotherly Love.

Our meeting on Monday night at Germantown and Lehigh Avenues was interesting indeed. It was directly in front of a Moving Picture Show, where we caught the people's attention as they were coming out. Miss Anna McCue was enthusiastically received. We were in her own mill district where she was employed before she espoused the Suffrage Cause. Questions came thick and fact. One man asked what she intended to do after she got the vote, and she quickly replied, "be factory inspector." Quite a few of the men before leaving shook hands with Miss McCue, and expressed their admiration, advised her to keep up the good work, "and admired her pluck."

Our motor moved out between a cheering crowd of about five hundred men and women.

The following evening, Tuesday, Miss McCue spoke before a Labor Union meeting. The Bristow-Mondell resolution was passed.

On Wednesday night, the rain prevented an open air meeting so we worked at our desks—writing letters for subscriptions to the Suffragist, and planning future work.

On Thursday night, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Anna McCue, and Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, were once more motoring through the city's streets—a disturbing element in the summer stillness of a Quaker City. We were bound for the City Hall Plaza. Here we sell quantities of Suffragists. Here also we manage to fill our war chest with silver and sometimes with bills, and have made many good converts and good friends. But "mice and men gang aft aglee." A terrific rain storm arose. We were compelled to run for shelter in the wings of our City Hall buildings. Here we stood, discussing our disappointment, when an inspiration struck one of us—"Why not run over to the Parkway Building, only two blocks away—because Labor Union meetings are held there nightly." So we dispatched a messenger for the automobile, which was also run in for shelter. It was not long in coming, and with scarcely a drop of rain upon us, we reached the building and commenced our work. We knocked at the doors of three societies, and explained our mission to the doorkeepers, and then we waited. The Secretary of the Order of Artisans apologized humbly for his inability to give us a hearing, as they were holding a memorial service, but he would be very happy to admit us at their next meeting, if we would be willing to come. We promised to return at one of their meetings in the near future. The Plumbers and Joiners Union had too much work on hand to allow us any hearing, but made arrangements for a half hour's talk the following Thursday evening. We were finally admitted to the Independent Milk Dealers Association. Miss McCue spoke of Repesentative Mondell's resolution in the Rules Committee. She begged that every man present would write to Chairman Henry and Representative Mitchell Palmer, to report the bill out of the Rules Committee. Mrs. Lowenburg spoke of the Milk Situation as it exists in Philadelphia from the housekeeper's point of view. The resolution was passed unanimously and with ringing enthusiasm. We were invited to come again.

On Saturday night we held an open air meeting on the South side of our City Hall Plaza. Miss Anna McCue again spoke, and again held the audience. Quantities of Suffragists were sold, and the collection was good.

On Wednesday next, Miss Anna McCue will speak at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church. The subject of her address will be "What the Factory Worker Needs." The Rev. A. J. Arkin will preside.

Anna Lowenburg.

Members Who Have Secured New Subscribers

July 9th to July 17th.

Miss E. M. Burk	1
Miss Lucy Burns	1
Miss Mary Conkle	4
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	1
Miss Doris Stevens	2
Miss Helen R. Stokes	1
	10
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist".	83
Total to July 9th	93

Treasurer's Report

Contribution toward $50,000 Fund for Securing the Passage of the Federal Suffrage Amendment

(Fund opened December 7, 1912. Donations membership fees and tickets are here listed; receipts from the purely business departments of "The Suffragist" and the Literature Committee not being included.)

List of Contributions from July 3d to July 15th, 1914

Women Workers Suffrage Club of Minneapolis	$ 3.00
Mrs. Henry S. Graves	2.00
Miss Emily Farnum	1.00
Miss Elizabeth Smith	2.00
Miss Julia S. Hurlbut	5.00
Mrs. E. Adcock	5.00
Mrs. Edna A. Stone	2.00
Mrs. Alfred Barry	2.00
Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson	5.00
Mrs. M. D. Owen-Chahoon	325.00
Representative William Kent	100.00
Mrs. Annette W. Bayley	5.00
Miss Louise Sitzenstock	1.00
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley	15.00
Stanton Equal Suffrage League, of Washington, D. C.	25.00
Miss Margaret F. Whittemore	5.00
Miss Mary Conkle	6.00
Miss Dorothy Osborn	.50
Woman Suffrage Party of Radnor Township, Pa.	5.00
A Friend	100.00
Mrs. Charlotte L. Pierce	5.00
Mrs. William Wilcox	5.00
Mr. J. Keating Wilcox	5.00
Mrs. Henry C. Davis	5.00
Dr. Frances Van Gasken	5.00
Mrs. Katherine G. Halligan	30.00
Mrs. E. S. Jordan	2.00
Kenosha County Equal Suffrage League.	5.00
Anonymous	1.00
Miss E. E. Robinson	1.00
Miss Harriet F. Bain	2.00
Miss Pauline Hammett	1.00
Mrs. Emily Fogg Meade	1.00
Mrs. H. F. Blount	5.00
Mrs. Randolph Keith Forrest	1.00
Mrs. Gilson Gardner	6.00
Miss Mary M. Stabler	1.00
A Friend	46.75
Mrs. Annie J. McGee	1.00
Miss Ethel Wilson	.40
Mrs. Willie K. DuPont	10.00
Mrs. Frances Springer	1.00
Mrs. H. T. Wallace	1.00
A Friend	50.00
Anonymous	.25
Norfolk Equal Suffrage League	10.00
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler	17.25
Mrs. Charles Garrels	2.00
Mrs. L. M. B. Mitchell	5.00
Collections	14.90
Membership Fees	13.75
Total	$ 868.80
Previously acknowledged in "The Suffragist"	36,252.75
Total to July 15th, 1914	$37,121.65

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